

Kirkaldy. I have secured *hilaris* abundantly on golden rod, and have beaten it from wild cherry. Of course, it does not necessarily follow that these are the food plants. Of *N. pennsylvanica* nothing appears to be known.

In connection with this finding of a European species thus far North, I venture to comment on the record of *Pyrrhocoris apterus* from New Jersey. If the fact be taken into consideration that it was found not far from the landing place of European vessels, the explanation of its presence there is simple. What more natural than that a few ova, or even hibernating adults, may have been brought over in hay or straw, which, thrown overboard, drifted to a favorable location and breeding ensued. It would be interesting to ascertain if the bug has succeeded in establishing itself in the locality of its capture, a thing possible to any of our enthusiastic New Jersey friends.

A new Chalcidid from Guatemala (Hymen.).

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Although Mrs. Cockerell brought home a large number of bees and wasps from Guatemala, she obtained only a single species of Chalcididae, but this a very remarkable form, with the abdomen greatly produced. When I undertook to determine the genus with the aid of Ashmead's tables, I failed to place it; it clearly belonged to the Smicrini, but according to the Ashmeadian system, the genus appeared to be new. I prepared a description, and sent the type to the National Museum. Immediately after doing this, I received a specimen from Mr. J. Rodriguez, of Guatemala City, with the statement that he had raised a number from a lepidopteron, and had sent some to London, where they were said to belong to a new species of *Conura*. I was satisfied that the insect could not go in *Conura*, which is not one of the Smicrini at all, and Mr. J. C. Crawford is entirely of the same opinion. Mr. Crawford writes, however, that he would place the insect in *Eus-typiura* Ashm., with which it agrees, except for the fact that

the basal member of the series of teeth on the hind femora is not enlarged. In Mr. Crawford's opinion, this is not more than a specific character. Mr. Crawford has also kindly ascertained that it is different from the described species of *Eustypiura*, and also has kindly searched Cameron (*Biologia Cent. Am.*) and Cresson to see if it might have been described under *Smicra* or *Spilochalcis*, but without result. It seems certain that it is new, and I venture to call it after Mr. Rodriguez, who has collected so many new insects in Guatemala.

***Eustypiura rodriguezi* sp. n.**

♀.—Runs in Ashmead's tables (*Classif. Chalcid Flies*), p. 251-252, to 16, and runs out because the hind femora have 12 small teeth. Antennæ 13-jointed, (last two joints short), inserted about level with upper end of lower third of eye; head broad, eyes extremely prominent; clypeus extremely small; front depressed in middle but with a slender median carina on lower half; ocelli large and prominent, in a low triangle; scape long; prothorax large, with a vertical transparent keel on each side anteriorly; thorax rugose, middle of mesothorax with transverse ridges; parapsidal grooves entire, deep; scutellum large, briefly and obtusely pointed posteriorly, with on each side a hyaline transverse keel; pleura with a broad transversely ridged groove; metathorax posteriorly with four small teeth on each side; wings large, hairy, postmarginal vein long; anterior and middle legs slender; middle tibia with one short but well-formed spur; hind coxæ extremely long, about as long as their femora, with a small transverse projection above near end; hind femora much swollen though not subglobose, with 12 small black-tipped teeth on lower edge, but no large tooth; hind tibiæ arcuate, sharply pointed at end; abdomen with a very short petiole-joint, deeper than long; remaining part elongate, compressed, with a very long sparsely hairy ovipositor-sheath, from which the ovipositor projects for a short distance.

Length about $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm., of which nearly 9 is abdomen; head and thorax lemon-yellow marked with black; eyes reddish; face below antennæ all yellow, above with a thick rather H-shaped black mark; vertex and cheeks yellow, occiput black; scape yellow in front; flagellum reddish, infuscated above; thorax with the sutures broadly black, the prothorax with a median dark mark and one on each side; the mesothorax dark with a large yellow V, broken at apex (posteriorly) and a yellow C on each side (marginal); scutellum with a black band down middle; metathorax mainly black, with a pair of large yellow marks; wings slightly stained with yellow, dusky gray apically, nervures testaceous; legs yellow suffused with reddish, hind femora with about the basal two-thirds black on inner side; abdomen yellow, the segments with rather poorly defined broad ferruginous bands; tip of ovipositor black.

Hab.—Guatemala City, Guatemala (*W. P. Cockerell; J. Rodriguez*).